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ad Acidity of the Stomach, are entirely cuted by Holloway's sale. Game of 20 years' standing have been completely record in a few weeks. Only 250., with full directions. IMPORTANT TO SHIP BUILDERS. -3,000,000 feet SOUTHERN PINE SHIP TIMESE on hand and for sale by James & Pors,

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## New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the same and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a gonwandy for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

At the same soluters to this office should be addressed to "This Tataures," New-York.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

### The Sunday Issue of The Tribune.

fu compliance with innumerable requests, w shall, during the War, issue THE TRIBUNE on Sunday Morning of each week. The price of that day's paper will be Three Cents, making fifteen sents a week to city subscribers for the papers of the whole week. The Sunday issue of THE TRIBUNE will be

served to all subscribers in the city and vicinity woke do not give contrary orders to the carriers.

#### Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Distinionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TEADONE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE THERENE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-S cents.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Persia, will close this merning at half-past eleven o'clock.

The Robels on Monday stole another mail at Martinsburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

All will learn with real gratification that Col. Raily, wounded at the battle of Phillipps, and reported dead, is still alive, and that well-

Great quantities of provisions and supplies of parious kinds are daily going Southward by way of Sheppardsville, a point below Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This should of course be stopped.

The Louisville Journal says that Col. Anderson will not take any command at present, but sake of recovering his health.

We call attention to the letter of our Washlogien correspondent. He thinks Jeff. Davis is about Washington with 60,000 men, and that the city is not safe against his onset.

Marshal Kana openly declares that the Government dares not arrest him, and his friends threaten to rise if he is touched. He will be surprised, if not startled, one of these days.

The steam frigate Susquehnana, of the Medibereaman squadron, arrived off the bar at Sandy Block yesterday, and being intercepted with ordors, by a pilot boat, sailed east again, probably

The Rebel Commander of the forces opposite fwoliamsport proposed to the Home Guard of that place to withdraw the pickets of both parties, giving his word of honor that no attempt anould be made to take the ferry-boat. It seems

strange that this proposition was accepted. The last report of Beauregard, who appears to be an invisibly ubiquitous Wandering Jew, states that he was expected at Union City, Tennessee, on Surday. It is not unlikely that his first act there would be the fulmination of a Secessionist bull, changing the name of the town; the word Union west grievously offend his car.

There was trouble yesterday in the Zonave regiment commanded by Col. McChesney. The men complained bitterly of short allowances and broken promises, finally refusing to go on board the steamer. A compromise was effected, and a fuclough of some hours granted. There is great disaffection in the regiment, and it would seem that the Colonel has lost the confidence and regard of the men.

Gov. Morgan, when Mr. O. W. Brennan delivered the memorial of the officers of the Fire Zouaves yesterday, promptly appointed Lieut .-Col. Farnham Colonel in the place of Ellsworth, deceased. We congratulate the regiment upon Its admirable choice. Col. Farnham is just the man to lead our impetuous fire soldiers, by whom he is very much beloved. His training in the Volunteer Fire Department of New-York, as private, foreman, and Assistant Engineer, and his milltary experience in the 7th Regiment, in which he was a Lieutenant, have united to make him cool, self-reliant, and equal to any emergency.

The steamship Borossia, from Southampton on May 29, arrived here yesterday. The Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th, arrived yesterday at Father Point.

The news thus brought is three days later than We call upon the depositories of Federal powers advices. The oblef topic in England is to do justice in the premises, and do it soon.

still the posture of American affairs. We give the Letter of Caselus M. Clay to The London Times, and the editorial article from the same paper called out by it. It is positively said that privateers are fitting out in England for operations in American waters. A large meeting of Americans has been held at the rooms of Mr. Sandford, our Minister to Belgium, and a considerable amount of money was subscribed for the purpose of sustaining the Federal Government, and this will be applied to the purchase of Whitworth guns. The London Times ridicules Mr. Saward's latter to the American Minister at France. Prince Orloff of Russia is dead. Breadstuffs were very dull. Consols 91\$ @91\$ for money, and 911@911 for account.

The affairs of the Naval Brigade are not yet definitely settled. For the present the men, with the exception of less than 100, remain and act as the Butler Coast Guard. Gen. Butler desires to retain them in that capacity. They have elected new officers, making Lieut.-Col. Whittemore Colonel, and promoting the Major. Our Washington correspondents give full accounts of the position of the Brigade and the conduct of Col. Bartlett as they appear from information gained at headquarters. Col. Bartlett has published his statement.

Washington and Alexandria were yesterday in a state of feverish excitement. It was clear that important movements were on the eve of taking place, though the exigencies of military service demanded the closest secresy. The troops were ready to move at a moment's notice. An attack upon Fairfax Court-House was considered probable, though whether that was the chief point against which the preparations were making, it was not known. The number of troops at Harper's Ferry, as gathered from the most trustworthy sources, is from 7,000 to 12,000, though some accounts, colored by a Secessionist medium, make the strength of the Rebels twice as great. Not much reliance was placed on the rumor that Harper's Ferry had been evacuated.

### PARTIES AND OFFICE.

Cortain journals, which did their best to keep the Republicans out of power, now clamor against the use of that power to fill subordinate offices with men who have aided to achieve their triumph. Their argument runs that, because the country is involved in a perilous civil war, wherein all parties cheerfully and heartily unite to maintain the Union and the Constitution, therefore the Democrats who hold office under Mr. Buchanau's appointment ought to be continued in place.

But this rule is only allowed to work one way. When Gen. Jackson summoned the Nation around him to resist and put down the Nullifiers' rebellion, Whigs vied with Democrats in the unanimity and heartiness of their response; but nobody suggested that Gep. Jackson should thereupen divide the civil offices between the two partice, and he never thought of doing anything of the sort. Why should the rule that served then be repudiated now?

Two months ago, the Democrate carried the Municipal Election in St. Louis, previously Republican. Did they leave the Republicans in office ! Not they! They pitched them out neck and heels at the first opportunity. So in other cities where popular disgust at the hesitation to reinforce Fort Sumter threw as temporarily into a minority. Nobody supposes or imagines it would be otherwise in Philadelphia, in Rochester, grounded hopes of his recovery are entertained. in Chicago, if the Ropublican ascendency should in like manner be subverted there. Yet Democrats and Republicans in those cities heartily unite in upholding the Union. Why should that fact constrain Republicans to keep Democrats in office and yet leave Democrats perfectly free to turn out Republicans?

assumption we are combatting. Supporting the posed had been doubted till we read Judge will be forced to retire to Pennsylvania for the Union is one thing; supporting the Adminis- Taney's opinion. If he had not, we may as well tration quite another. Many will fight for the one and directly vote against the other, as they have a perfect right to do. It is by no means the special duty nor the special interest of Republicans to maintain the Union. The States we thus save to it will doubtless vote to turn us out of power on the first opportunity. On the other hand, our Democratic Unionists are fighting not only to preserve the Union but to extend and consolidate their own power. With the present Slave States in the Union, they can probably rule it three terms out of four; let Secession become a fixed fact, and their chances of future ascendency will be materially lessened. As patriots, we are grateful for their enthusiastic devotion to the Union; as Republicans, we feel that in sustaining the Union we are working for them quite as much as they are for us.

Whenever the Democrats shall be willing to divide the merely ministerial and subordinate places under the Government fairly between the two parties, fix their salaries permanently on a moderate scale, and say, "Henceforth, no man 'shall be removed from any place which page less than \$2,000 a year except for proved incapacity or malfeasance," we are ready to unite with them in a firm, irrevocable compact to live up to that rule. But so long as they turn out nearly every opponent whem the fortunes of politics bring within their reach, we cannot do otherwise than follow their example. They began this game wantonly and without excuse. Whenever they shall be willing to make an end of it, an authentic intimation of that change of heart will be promptly responded to. Meantime, we protest against the retention in custom-houses, post-offices, &c., of Democratic clerks, inspectors, &c., who got in by proscription, and kept in by giving money and effort to help defeat the Republicans. If you say the incumbents are needy, we answer there are Republicans equally acedy and more deserving. If you say the incumbents are for the Union, we say there are Republicans at least equally so, and who are certain to remain Unionists whether in or out of office. If you say you are opposed to proscription, we respond that we seek to rebuke and punish proscription, and if possible to convince our antagonists that it is not only wrong but unprofitable. Thus only can we hope to establish a juster and more beneficent system. Finally, we urge that naked justice, to say nothing of gratitude, demands that the places held by Democrata under our Republican Administration-by Democrate who were appointed because of their presumed efficiency as partisans—should be given to Republicans, many of whom were removed and

all proscribed by the last two Administrations.

We call upon the depositories of Federal power

ROGER B. TANEY.

In 1833, the Secretary of the Treasury refused to remove the U. S. Deposits from the Bank of the United States, where an act of Congress had placed them and whence the Secretary of the Treasurynot the President-was alone authorized by law to remove them. Gen. Jackson sought out a tool who would do his bidding in the premises, and, having found one in Roger Brooke Taney, an old Hamiltonian Federal lawyer of Baltimore, he removed Mr. Duane and put Taney in his place, thus securing a removal of the Deposits in defiance of an overwhelming vote of Congress (House) not long previous, and in defiance of the independent functionary in whom alone the law had reposed the right to judge when, in the recess of Congress, the Deposits should be removed. Such was Mr. Tancy's first entrance upon the National arena, and such the pliancy which won him his present position of Chief Justice of the United States.

In February last, Mr. Francis C. Treadwell, a counselor of his court, presented to Judge Tancy affidavits, charging certain eminent citizens and functionaries with treason against the United States, and demanded their arrest and commitment accordingly. Judge Taney utterly refused to do his sworn duty in the premises. Being himself the confidential friend and ally of the trailors, he would do nothing to interfere with their plans, but accorded to them the fullest impunity.

At length, the tables are turned. Gen. Cadwalader, in pursuance of instructions from the President, arrests one of these traitors, who had actively assisted in breaking down and burning the bridges on the Philadelphia and Baltimoce Relirond expressly and avowedly to prevent loyal militia hastening to the defense of the Capital of the United States, thus cut off from all communication with the loyal States and exposed to imminent assault and capture by the traitors gathering in Virginia for that express purpose. New our torpid octogenarian, who could not hear a complaint for treason three little months before, wakes up to preternatural activity in favor of his imperiled fellow traitor. He eagerly grants a habeas corpus, and, that being politely resisted, he puts forth an Opinion as full of aid and comfort for the traitors generally as an egg is of meat. The gist of it is that Congress alone can suspend the writ of habens corpus, so that, from the 4th of March of each alternate year to the 1st of December following, treason has full swing, and may raise armies and use them for the overthrow of the Republic with perfect impunity!

We beg the Chief Justice to see what Congress itself has decided on this point in its action refunding the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson at New-Orleans by Judge Hall of the Federal Court. If Judge Taney is right, Congress disgracefully surrendered its own powers in that vote, and betrayed one of the most precious trusts reposed in it by the Constitution. For Gen. Jackson not only defied Judge Hall's habeas corpus, but arrested, imprisoned and banished him for issuing it. And Congress, on the argument of Stephen A. Douglas, himself a lawyer and a Judge, decided that Gen. Jackson did

We disagree with Gen. Jackson, with July Douglas, with Congress, on a point of that cite. We hold that the danger had passed away by the rout and flight of the British, and that the imprisonment of Judge Hall was an unnecessary and therefore a tyrannical act. The British had absconded on the 18th of January, while Gen. Jackson's arrest and banishment of Judge Hall did not take place till March, when there was no enemy within a thousand miles-when, in fact, peace had been negotiated for three mouths, though not yet surely known at New-Orleans. On this ground, we hold Jackson wrong in the premises; but that he had a perfect right to suspend the habeas corpus while New-Orleans was There is a confusion of ideas involved in the threatened by a formidable enemy, we never supup the American Republic as a suicids failure; since traitors have only to secure one Federal Judge to their interest and plan their outbreak to take place just after the dissolution of a Congress, and they can paralyze the Government and thus render the loyalty of three-fourths of the people of no practical avail. But no one who is not a traitor at heart can even affect to believe one word of this. In the presence of so formidable a rebellion as the Union now confrents, a suspension of the habeas corpus is a matter of course. If Congress was in session, it would be voted at once; in the recess of Congress, the President can suspend it; so can any commanding general. The safety of the Republie is the supreme law, as traitors, whether of the fighting or the pettifogging genus, will find

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S BLOCKADE.

When President Lincoln issued his proclamstion announcing the purpose to set on foot a Blocksde within the revelted States, he declared his intention of so posting a competent force as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels to and from their ports. He also proclaimed that if any vessel should attempt to approach or leave any such port in violation of such blockade, she should be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who should indorse such warning on her register; and if such vessel should be found again offending, she should be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such prize proceedings against her and her cargo as might be deemed advisable. In response to this, Queen Victoria issues a proclamation to her sub jects everywhere commanding them not to break any blockade " lawfully and actually established" by either of the belligerent powers.

The declaration of the Five Powers at Paris lays it down as a new provision of international law, or as a new settlement of a principle in regard to blockades, that in order to be binding they must be effective-that is to say, "main-" tained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." Mr. Marcy took the ground that this was a well-settled principle, and that any new declaration of it. though harmless enough, was quite superfluous. It has always been, in fact, the doctrine of American statesmen and of the American Courts, The Government of the United States protested with great earnestness, as early as 1799, against the validity of paper blockades. From that time to the present this country has uniformly insisted that a blockade, to be lawfully established, must be made effective by the presence of a competent force at or near the entrance of the blockaded ports. It has acquiesced in the doc-

of weather, does not interrupt the blockade, provided due diligence is exhibited in resuming it, after the cause of the absence has ceased. If a vessel should take advantage of such an absence to run in or out of a blockaded port, the attempt would be deemed a fraud on the blockade, and she would be liable to capture as a lawful prize. But this absence must be compulsory and accidental, not arising from a diversion of the blockading force, even temporarily, for other objects, nor from any act of negligence or remissness. With these modifications and exceptions, the United States have always insisted, with great strictness and energy, that a blockade, to be recognized, must be "lawfully and actually "established"-and that it cannot exist without the presence of a power competent to en-

In the debate of the 16th ult., in the House

of Lords, we are not aware that any one of the

speakers attered a sentiment on this subject at variance with the well-established American doctrine. The Earl of Derby erred in a matter of fact when he said that it is not in the power of the United States to blockade effectually the whole of the Southern ports, "if their navy were "three times as powerful as it is." This statement arose from a mere deficiency of local information. His lordship did not understand with how moderate a force, properly disposed, an effective, actual blockade might be maintained along the whole coast line of the insurgent States. He did not intend to be understood as denying, if President Lincoln should carry out his purpose of so "posting a competent force as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels" to and from the Southern ports, that this would constitute a "lawfully and actually established blockade" in the view of her Majesty's proclamation. He only denied the ability of President Lincoln to post such a force-so that it was not a lack of legal knowledge, but of knowledge geographical and statistical, that led his Lordship to make this unstatesmanlike assertion. But even a British Lord may fail to be well informed as to the details of a United States Coast Survey without being chargeable with hostile sentiments to the Government of the United States, or with desiring to instigate the more adventurous of his countrymen to attempt to run President Lincola's blockade. There is no need, we apprehend, of any new understanding between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, to the effect "that a mere paper block-"ade, or a blockade extending over a space to "which it is physically impossible that an effect-"ual blockade will be applied," cannot be recognized as a valid blockade. This is the perfectly well established understanding of the United States. It is the very doctrine on which they have always insisted. It is a part, indeed, of the more elementary of the elementary principles of law which our young men read in their legal primers, that all such mere paper blockades are manifestly illegal and void, and have no sanction in the Law of Nations.

There was a good deal of significance in the suggestion of Lord Kingsdown that the fact of blockade had been very much altered by the introduction of steam, as two or three steam vessels might now be as effective as twenty sailing vessels had formally been. If this had occurred to the Earl of Derby, it might not have seemed to him an impossible, or even a difficult thing for President Lincoln to accomplish what he had undertaken in the way of blockading even all of the Southern ports. The Earl of Ellenborough, too, intimated that if our blocksding squadrons could act under steam, it would go far to make a blockade effectual-and, under the combined use of sails and steam in our screw vessels, a squadron can be kept at sea without coaling much longer, perhaps, than his lordship

imagines. So far, then, as the question of blockade is concerned, we do not perceive that there is anything in the debate in the Lords that is in any degree unfriendly to the Government of the States or that militates with the doctrines it has always maintained. We do not see why President Lincoln and Queen Victoria do not agree to all intents in the doctrine in this regard of their several Proclamations, as it is illustrated by the commentaries of the House of Lords and the well-settled views of the most eminent American statesmen.

#### SLAVERY IN THE CONTEST. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: It seems to me that in the present conflict it is not to be forgotten for a moment

That Slavery is at the bottom of all the difficulty; That Slavery is a wrong and accursed thing;

That to return a fugitive is unscriptural and inhu

That if we do not take overy advantage of a of war," we are simple, and shall be punished; That the Slave question will return upon us can

be kept down or out of sight. In keeping with such sentiments let no slaves be rearned to a secoded State or county.

Let there be no promise to put down insurrection in

ch State or section. If we are obliged to march an army through a belerent section. let it liberate the slaves as fast as it

Further-we must not lose the sympathy of the black osn. We must not leave our work partly done, especially if the continued perversity of the South will give us the least pretext for finishing it. Let the error of our fathers warn us. Lawyers can tell us how to

Equal rights for all men. A peace, perfect and perpetual. The South needs her colored population; the blacks would prefer to remain there. Nothing but oppression

amend the Constitution to suit new conditions.

drives them North. It is the birth-land of most of them: they like the climate, and understand the work there to be done; would be willing, if free, as common sense and history both assure us, to labor for the planters and would be worth unspeakably more as " hired servante than as slaves,

Truly yours, L. HOLMES. Charless, May 37, 1861. Reply.

Mr. Holmes: Yours being by far the most courteous and forcible of many letters of like drift which have reached us, we select it to stand for the whole, in giving this brief response. Let us begin by correcting a misapprehension. You seem to imagine that somebody in power on the Union side has proposed or proffered a return of slaves who escape from traitors and take refuge with the patriot armies, and a suppression of any revolt by slaves against rebel masters. We know no facts that warrant this assumption. On the contrary, every proffer of aid to put down slave insurrections or to return fugitives to their masters, has been made to assure loyal citizens, not to comfort traitors. It is the universal contiment of patriots, so far as trine that the occasional absence of the blockud- we can learn, that traitors must hunt their own ing squadron, arising from a tempost or a stress negroes, if they pretend to own any. Patriots

owe them no service, and don't pretend to render them any. We hold this to be settled and understood.

But our correspondent, and many others, insist that we shall make this War for the Union a War to abolish Slavery. We cannot assent to this. We believe our assent to the project would prejudice and put back the cause of Emancipa-

tion even. For do but consider these facts: In the War for the Union, men of all parties are heartily enlisted. Democrats, old-line Whigs, Hunkers of every grade and school, are fighting in the ranks, raising regiments, paying money, ust as freely and heartily as Republicans. For the Union, they stand ready to lavish their treasure and blood, but not for Abolition, nor anything of the sort. Can we afford to repel their sympathy and cooperation? Would it be right to do it ! We think not, and no amount of abuse and denunciation is likely to change our

conviction. Very much that our correspondent says-especially his postulate that "Slavery is at the bottom of the difficulty"-is quite true; and every day increases the number of those whe understand this. Let the good work of enlightenment go on, as it will if we leave it to itself and do not make unwise haste to reap an unripe harvest. When "the stars in their courses" are fighting your battle, better let them alone. You can help them very little, and may do harm by distracting attention from them to yourself.

Looking over the whole field, we judge that Anti-Slavery men will best serve God and man by going in heartily and unreservedly for "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws," and saying or doing nothing that will embarrass or disaffect others now fightng for the Union with us. We believe this would be our true course if we had no other thought nor aim than to rid our country of Slavery at the earliest moment possible. Col. Bentou said that his rule as a lawyer was, when the adverse counsel was proving up his (Col. B.'s), case, never to interfere with him in any way, but let him go ahead uninterrupted. We submit, that Pro-Slavery Rebels are proving up our case far more convincingly (for those who still need to be convinced), than we ever did or could. Let them alone.

Such is our view of the present War, in its relations to Slavery. We must act upon it until further enlightened. Go your own way, friends! and let us work quietly in ours. [Ed.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen sends us a long, abusive response to our recent strictures on his gross misrepresentation of us in the columns of an Indiana paper, which we have no idea of printing. since it is entirely wide of the issue. He chose to make war upon us in his own way and through his own organ. He has carned no right to the use of our columns by his persistent calumnies. Since he tries, in his new letter to cloak his maliguity under an affectation of stupidity, we will spare space to chase him out of that hiding-place.

1. In his former letter, he was guilty of the gross importinence of dragging in the name of an individual as the author of an article in these columns, contrary to fact and decency. THE TRIBUNE is responsible for its editorial utteranses, and there is no excuse for dragging the name of its chief Editor into a controversy respecting those utterances. No one thinks of so doing with regard to its European cotemporaries; and why should a different rule be tolerated here ! In fact, the person thus paraded by Owen as the writer of the article he perverted never saw it till after its publication.

2. Owen grossly, wickedly misrepresented us by asserting that we had unqualifiedly demanded the destruction of Baltimore. Here are his words: "The 'impregnable defense of Washington, Gree-ley declares, depends upon the 'immediate destruction of Baltimore.' The streets of this 'pestilent city' must be promptly 'demolished with shot and shell,

The falschood, the villainy of this representation consists in its careful suppression of the fact that our paragraph, which it pretends in spirit to reproduce, called for summary execution on Baltimore only in case she should persist in her rebel. lions attitude and thus in endangering the safety of the Federal Metropolis and Government. Here are our very words:

are our very words:

"Washington cannot be safe, no matter how many troops occupy it, while Baltimork Stands is also menused it. Now the most despicable city in the rebellions States, it wast rither despicable city in the rebellions States, it wast rither SURRESTORE TO THE FEDERAL FORCES ON BEING SUM-MONED, or it must be destroyed!

"Baltimore subdued, or in ashes, our loyal troops

can advance letsurely, in two huge armies from the Pennsylvania line toward Washington. Is MARYLAND RESISTS OUR MARCH, as she doubtless will, we must plow up her rebellious soil with cannon balls and sow it

-As thus quelified, we repeat and insist on every word of our former article. It would be a terrible necessity to destroy Baltimore; but a far less evil that the Nation should destroy her than that she should destroy the Nation. And it was the stern resolution of the groused and unanimous North that, if she forced the alternative upon us. as here was the guilt, so here shall be the penalty, that saved both her and the

Owen affects not to see the real point at issue, and flounders through a column of mingled insolence and irrelevancy to obscure it, but we need not pursue him further.

A Washington correspondent remarks that he has heard no other name than that of John W. Forney suggested for Clerk of the new House seen to assemble in Washington. With the kindest feelings for Mr. Forney we beg leave to present the name of EMERSON ETHERIDGE for that responsible and honorable station. It seems to us eminently desirable to thus attest our appreciation of the gallent conduct of those Southern patriots who, each taking his life in his hand, have made and are making a heroic struggle for the unconditional preservation of the Union. We do not know that Mr. Etheridge would accept this post, but, if he would, we hold his claims to it superior even to those of Mr. Forney, which we heartily acknowledge. And, beside, as the Speaker is morally certain to be an old-time Democrat, it would be as well to have a Clerk who in other days was a Whig-If Mr. Etheridge will accept the Clerkship, we do not believe another could be chosen whose election would exert so wide and beneficent an influence.

Lieut, Charles H. Tompkins, whose daring feats at Fairfax Court-House are the praise of all lips, is the son of Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army, now on duty in this city. Col. T. is a nephew of Vice-President Daniel D. Tompkins. The young man was at West Point a couple of yests; but, 5th returned to Washington this afternoon. The

showing more fondaces for youthful frelies than for severe study, was advised to resign from the Academy. Determined to be a soldier, he enlisted as a private in the 2d Dragoens, and went to the frontier, where he soon became an adept in the work of the saddle and the saber, serving five years in the regiment, and rising through all the lower grades. His commission as Lieutenant was recently conferred upon him. He has gallantly won his spurs. He is not likely to remain a subaltern long.

# THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Government Preparing to Strike.

The Force in and About Washington. The Strength of the Rebels at Harper's Ferry.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS AT ALEXANDRIA.

Important Movement Contemplated.

HIS RECOVERY PROBABLE.

COL. KELLY NOT DEAD.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4, 1861. ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH. The Seventy-ninth arrived at 2 o'clock this

morning, and marched the length of the Avenue, their full band playing. The suddenly-roused citizens cheered them heartily. THE TELEGRAPH TOWARD MANASSAS JUNCTION. A large quantity of telegraph wire has been

sent across the Potomac this morning. It will be used for the line toward Manassas Junction. IMPORTANT MOVEMENT ON POOT. Very important movements and combinations

are now going on in perfect secresy. We are not at liberty to indicate the direction, nor the character, but we trust the impatience of the country will have the gratification both of battle and of

EXPECTED ATTACK.

No attack was made upon our lines last night, but the expectation that one may take place before many hours is still rife. All points are guarded, and all the troops under arms, to move at a moment's notice to the post of danger. With half loyal Maryland in our rear, and armed Virginia in front, it is thought we cannot be too vigilant. The men in all the regiments are eager for the conflict, and only complain of delay. They will vie with each other in the hour of trial, and in the event of a battle in defense of the Capital, it will be hard for a faithful chronicler to say which State has borne off the palm for bravery and conduct. THE FORCES IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON,

It is impossible to obtain an accurate statement of the number of troops in and about Washington. At headquarters official information on this point is refused to all. To count the men actually on duty in each regiment is out of the question, and we can only make an approximate estimate. We count thirteen regiments on the other side of the Potomuc, and sixteen on this side. Averaging them at 900 men, we have 26,100 as the total, militia and volunteers. Adding 3,000 District Volunteers, and say 2,000 regulars, infantry, cavalry and artiflery, we make the whole number of troops, that are within the sound of the cannon alarm at Gen. Scott's headquarters, at 31,100, or, in round numbers between 30,000 and 35,000. Since our estimate is small, rather than large, and there are several independent companies not included, nearly 2,000 more can be summoned from the Relay House at short notice. The estimate of one of your contempories, setting the force here at 50,000 increases the real number by some a few days, there can, however, be little doubt, THE REBEL PORCE AT HARPER'S PERRY.

At headquarters the number of Harper's Ferry Rebels is believed to be from 7,000 to 12,000, according to trustworthy information received in Baltimore direct from Harper's Ferry. The Rebel force there, as estimated by one of the captains in command, is 22,000-the usual exaggeration. There is an insufficient supply of acms, but plenty of provisions and stores. Last week, when an attack was apprehended, the women and children were sent away, as a desperate resistance was to be made. Under the long railroad bridge a tun of powder is buried, and fuzes all prepared for instant destruction. The rocks projecting above are also all mined and fuzed. The Rebels continue to receive aid and comfort from Maryland. Men are sent to Baltimore to purchase arms for them. From Freder

ick they receive food and clothing constantly. The wife of Bradley Johnson, a noted Seces sionist of that place, and a brother of Mr. Me-Lane, boasted that if arms could be bought, they would raise means of payment among friends at

THE RUMORED ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

There is no confirmation of the rumor that the rebels had advanced from Harper's Ferry to Leesburg. It may have sprung from the presence of the line of Disunion pickets from Fairfax Court-House and Leesburg, and has something to do with the rumor that a large force is being thrown into Leesburg. The same line extended from Alexandria not long since, through Leesburg, on to Point of Rocks, and is now but thrown back from Alexandria to Fairfax Court-House. A large supply of rations has, it is known, beam sent recently to Leesburg.

THE TREASON OF MARSHAL KANE. Marshal Kane, at heart as bad as Merryman,

against whom there are strong proofs of treason, is still at large, and beasts that Government is afraid to arrest him. His friends threaten to rise if he is touched.

THE RESEL POSITION AT MANASSAS JUNCTION. Letters received in Richmond recently from the rebels at Manassas Junction, boast that that position is now impregnable, and that they were in constant anticipation of orders to march upon Alexandria. All the Richmond papers refuse no notice the arrival of troops, or to state the number they have at different points. The rumog that Gen. Beauregard is at Manassas Junetics is unfounded. At last accounts he was in the

vicinity of Memphis. MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, The 79th are encamped near Georgetewn College and will be sworn in to-morrow. The New-To-